FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1833. [NO. 863.

NED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
50 per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of subscrip-
or $3 50 at the end of the year.

RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, & thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are request
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged

to the Editor must be post paid.

NALDSON ACADEMY
AND
UAL LABOUR SCHOOL.

S School will be opened for the re-
eption of Students on Monday the
uary next, under the direction of the
Simeon Colton, late Principal of Am-
cademy.

he number of Students must necessa-
limited, until additional buildings
erected for their accommodation,
bers who wish to avail themselves of
owing provision in the principles a-
by the Trustees for the government
stitution.

uld it be necessary to limit the number of
the children of Subscribers shall have
as to *entrance* over those who have not
ed to its funds,"
nd in their names before the 1st Mon-
January.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*
ber 9th, 1833. 62 4w.

ONFECTIONARY.

RECEIVED from New York a splendid
rtment of *CONFECTIONARY*, which is
ed to be of the first quality and not to con-
nious Drugs, or any hurtful ingredient,
be known from having stood unrivalled in
for the last Twenty-seven years. Also, in
pectation of receiving all kinds of

s, Raisins, Prunes, &c.

nfectionary consists of the following:

Bar,	Caraways,
mint do,	Acidulat'd Lemon Drops
on do,	Peppermint do,
	Lozenges,
do,	Sugar Almonds,
ond do,	Burnt do,
Brad do.	Yellow Nonpareils,
Cream Braided,	Red do,
mint do,	Pink do.
ndo,	Blue do,
d Mottos,	White and Green do,
ick Candy,	Jujube Paste, an excel-
Plums,	lent article for Coughs
do,	and Colds.

T. COCHRAN.
North East Corner of Market Square.
B.—I feel thankful to my old Cus-
for their kind patronage, and respectfully
them that I keep constantly on hand *GRO-*
ES of all kinds,

DRY GOODS,
ardware and Cutlery,

of Stand, N. E. corner of Market Square.
ber 9, 1833. 62 6w.

VALUABLE
wn Property For Sale.

Wednesday, the 1st day of January next,
ll be sold at Auction, on the premises, the
g Real Estate, of the late Mr. Elisha Sted-

Mansion House & Lot,

he resided; the House and Lot on Person
eet Spring streets, occupied at present by
m. L. Hawley; the Ware House and Lot
opposite side of Cool Spring street; the
adjoining and north of said Lot; and the
Lot, with a large adjoining Lot.
Lots are very advantageously situated,
desirable for residences; especially the
m Mr. Stedman resided till his death.
rms will be made known on the day of

JOHN OWEN, *Ex'r*
Of Elisha Stedman, dec'd.
eville, Dec. 9, 1833. 62ts.

MPERANCE ALMANACKS

or 1834, received, for sale by
E. J. HALE

Just Received,

EW dozen of Ritter's invaluable water proof
COMPOSITION, for Boots and Shoes, which
roperly applied, will be warranted to keep
mpness from the feet.

THOS. COCHRAN.
ember 9, 1833. 62 3w.

Hhds. MOLASSES,
5 kegs White Lead, in Oil, part pure,
0 barrels Tanner's Oil,
0 bags Coffee, For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
ber 9, 1833. 3t

illsborough Academy.

Fall Session will end on the 18th of De-
ber. The Spring Session will commence
20th of January.
English branches receive the entire atten-
the teacher.
, next neighbor to the Principal, will
excellent accommodations for a considerable
er of boarders, at $8 a month. Proximity of
ence, and liberty of access at all hours, will
them under the supervision of the Principal
as much as if they were under his own roof
's house is in a retired situation, remote
the business part of the town, and convenient
the academy.

W. J. BINGHAM. *Principal.*
ember 3. 62-3w.

GOODMAN'S
TEL & FURNITURE
FOR SALE.

interest of Mrs. ROGERS in the above
el is offered for sale, with the Furniture.
modating terms will be made to any re
purchaser—possession given immediate-
House is one of the best arranged build-
Hotel in the Southern Country, and well
For particulars apply to

JOSEPH GOODMAN.
den, (S. C.) Dec. 7, 1833. 62-4w.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received from New York, the follow-
ing Articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Fresh bunch Raisins,	Gunpowder do.
Do Prunes & Currants,	Young Hyson do.
Soft shell Almonds,	Hyson in Cannisters of 4
Palm-Nuts & Filberts do.	pounds,
Cloves and Mace,	Boxes Cocoa & Cheese,
Nutmegs and Cassia,	Loaf and brown Sugar,
Preserved Ginger, in jars	Coffee,
Race Ginger & Mustard,	Jamison's wat Crackers,
Pepper and Alspice,	Pickled Salmon,
Seidlitz and } *Powders.*	Scotch and } SNUFF,
Soda }	Maccoboy }
Scotch Barley & Starch,	Spanish Segars,
Saltpetre and Alum,	Chewing Tobacco,
A large assortment of	Phosphorus Lights,
Cordials and Candies,	Hair Powder,
Perfect Love & Noyeau,	Windsor and } SOAP,
Peppermint and sweet	Rose }
Shrub,	Rose & Cologne Water,
Rock and rose Candy,	Oil of Lemon and Oil of
Hoarhound & lemon do.	Peppermint,
Peppermint and Barley	Ditto. of Cinnamon and
Sugar,	Camphor,
Cinnamon and Liquorice	Madeira and Port Wine,
Ball,	Cogniac Brandy,
Sugar Almonds,	Jamaica Rum,
Peppermint Drops,	Holland Gin,
Lozenges, large & small,	Lime Juice,
Sugar Plums, &c. &c.	Essence of Peppermint,
Imperial Tea,	&c &c &c.

A general assortment of Toys.

Country Merchants and others wishing to pur-
chase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or re-
tail, will find it to their advantage to call. The as-
sortment on hand is large and extensive, and con-
sists of all the articles usually kept in his line.—
Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb; re-
tail 40 cents.

December 10, 1833 62 3t.

NEW BOOKS.

The Headsman, Cooper's new
Novel; Village Belles; The Premi-
um, and the Daughter's own Book
for Christmas presents; Dwight's Theology; Clark's
Commentary; Jay's Works; Jay's Prayers; Village
Hymns; Cruden's Concordance; large 8vo. Bibles;
Smith's Key to Revelations; Life of Christ; Cases
of Conscience; 8th vol Mrs. Edgworth's Works;
Just received by E. J HALE.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.
By W. WHITEHEAD.
December 9, 1833. 62tf.

NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good
workmen) may find employment, with fair
wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.
December 9th, 1833. 62 tf.

Notice.

AT December Term, 1833, of the Court of Pleas
and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cum-
berland, the Subscriber having qualified as Ad-
ministratrix upon the estate of William Smith, *de-
ceased*, will expose to public sale, on Monday the
30th instant, in the Town of Averasborough, and
at the Plantation of the *dec'd*, upon a credit of six
months, the following valuable PROPERTY, viz.

6 likely young *MULES*.

Three HORSES Stock of CATTLE, SHEEP,
HOGS; CORN, FODDER, Household and Kitch
en FURNITURE Farming UTENSILS, and vari
ous other Articles The sale to continue from day
to day until the whole is disposed of The pur-
chasers will be required to enter into bond with
two good securities, before the property is chang-
ed The NEGROES belonging to the Estate of
the said William Smith, will be hired out at the
same time, for one year.

Further Notice.

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate,
will please to come forward and make immediate
payment, and those having claims against it, are
requested to present them within the time prescri-
bed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of
a recovery.

SARAH R. SMITH, *Administratrix.*

At the same time and place, will
be sold at Public Sale, if not previously
disposed of on a credit of one, two and
3 years, the *HOUSES and LOTS* in A
verasborough, whereon the deceased formerly re-
sided. Ample and sufficient bonds for a title will
be entered into by the Heirs The House and sit-
uation is well adapted for keeping a Public House:
the Houses, Stables, &c, are in good repair.

SARAH R. SMITH,
December 4, 1833. 62-3w.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable tract of *LAND* with improvements,
situated in the Northern extremity of Samp-
son County, distant about a mile from the line of
Johnston, about the same from the Tarborough
Stage Route, immediately on the main road be-
tween Wilmington and Raleigh, and formerly the
residence of Lundy Lee; containing upwards of
1100 acres, well timbered and adapted to the pro-
ductions of

Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.,

Range inferior to none in the section. The im-
provements are a large and commodious

Two Story Dwelling,

Neatly finished and well calculated for Entertain-
ment, with other requisite buildings, all in good
condition A sufficiency is cleared to employ 10
or 12 hands to advantage. The situation is health-
ful and pleasant, with good water and an agreea-
ble neighborhood. Persons disposed to purchase,
will please call and examine the premises Terms
will be liberal. MOSES COX.
Sampson County, Dec. 3, 1833 62-4w

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his old custo-
mers and the public, that he has removed his

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

To the building South of his Dwelling House,
where he intends carrying on the business himself,
and will furnish his customers with IRON and
STEEL, and solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER STANSILL.
Rockingham, N. C., Dec. 4, 1833. 62-2w.

The Country Supplied.
GREAT BARGAINS!
At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,
Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,
NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBREL-
LAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT
STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIM-
MINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and
Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES,
WHIPS, &c &c &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York
latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do do French Morocco do.
1000 do do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do. do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do do cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assort-
ed qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my
line too numerous to mention. The above Goods
have just been received from the North, and a
great many of them manufactured expressly for
me; all of which will be sold very low, either at
wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
December 3. 1833. 61-tf.

☞ N. B. I shall replenish my stock by
every arrival from New York.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the en-
tire stock of GOODS of D Murchison, con-
sisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,
GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,
Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him,
where he intends, in a short time, in addition to
the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms
for Cash or Country Produce. The public are in-
vited to call and examine for themselves

M. MURCHISON.
November 20th, 1833. 61*tf*

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to
call and settle the same with M. Murchison;
as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges
for the same. D MURCHISON.

NOTICE.

AT the November Term, 1833, of Sampson
County Court, the Subscribers obtained Let-
ters of Administration on the Estate of Everett
Bass, and hereby give notice to all persons having
claims against said Estate to bring them forward
duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by
law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a re-
covery. Also to all persons indebted to the Es-
tate to make payment immediately, otherwise
their notes or accounts will be put in suit.

WM. ASHFORD,
RICHARD BASS.
Sampson County, Nov. 26, 1833 61-3w.

GALES'S
NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1834,
For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Sugar.

JUST received, 10 boxes Havana brown Sugar,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 18. 59tf.

FARMERS! & Look Here.

The Subscriber having de-
termined to remove to the west,
offers for sale, the Plantation
whereon he now resides, near
Carthage, Moore County, forty miles North West
of Fayetteville. It consists of about two thousand
one hundred acres of valuable

Cotton, Corn and Wheat Land.

The Plantation is in excellent repair for farming,
and sufficiently large to work about fifteen hands
to advantage; the most of which are fresh cleared
Land, with an excellent large, new and conveni-
ent Dwelling, Kitchen, and other necessary Out
Houses, with a large two story Grainery, well cal-
culated for securing grain, with a Wheat Thresh-
ing Machinery attached; also, a large and conveni-
ent Cotton Gin and Screw for packing; also a saw
and grist Mill, well calculated for family conveni-
encies. In point of health, this place is not sur-
passed by any situation in the State, and by but
few in beauty. Purchasers are invited to come
and view the premises. A great bargain will be
given and long indulgences, by a reasonable pay-
ment in advance.

GIDEON SEAWELL.
November 27, 1833. 61tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick
Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets,
where he will receive in a few days, a large and
extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.
October 1. 52tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his
friends and the public generally, that he is
now receiving at his Store on Market Square,
next door to P. Dailey and L. Brown, a large and
general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

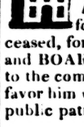
All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest
prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. Country
Merchants and others are respectfully invited to
call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.
October 1st, 1833. 52 *tf*

FOR SALE,

PEW No. **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH
For terms apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 11, 1833. 58tf.

Notice.



THE Subscriber will continue to
keep open the
House of Entertainment
formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, de-
ceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS
and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention
to the comfort and convenience of those who may
favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the
public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.
N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a
moderate price, by the month, with or without
lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.
Fayetteville, Nov 5. 57tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks
to his friends and former customers
for the very liberal encouragement
he has received the past year, and
informs them that he still remains at his former
Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand,
a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just re
ceived from Philadelphia, a good supply of Lea-
ther of the best kind, which will enable him to ex-
ecute all orders in the neatest and most durable
manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing
done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Factorage and Commission
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious
Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and
so situated as to be almost entirely out of all dan-
ger by fire, would attend to any business connect-
ed with the above line on the usual terms, and
hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess
in point of security against that destructive ele
ment, and his own exertions to give general satis-
faction in all case swhere business is entrusted to
him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN
N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning
Goods and Packages to my care from any of the
Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will
meet with prompt attention in having them for-
warded to any part of the State or the adjoining
counties. H. H.
Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (15tf.)

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS
of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,
Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by
James Kyle; where he will be receiving new
Goods by every arrival from New York and Phila-
delphia The former customers of James Kyle,
and all others wishing to purchase Goods by
WHOLESALE or *RETAIL*, will please call and
examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

Eleven Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

ON Wednesday the first day of January, 1834, I
shall sell for cash, at the Town House in Fay-
etteville, North Carolina, ELEVEN VALUABLE

Negroes,

All young and of both sexes, *but principally Boys*
These Negroes, it was hoped, on account of
their value, might be saved the Estate to which
they belong, but it is now found absolutely neces-
sary that they should be sold. An unconditional
sale will be made at the time and place above men-
tioned.

JNO. OWEN, *Executor*
of Elisha Stedman.
November 1, 1833. 58ts.

CHEAP
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their
Store, on Green street, near Eccles's Bridge,
a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sup. black, blue, green, brown, olive, mulberry,
light and dark mixt Broad Cloths,
Black, blue, fawn and drab Cassimeres,
Padding, Canvass, and all necessary articles for
Tailors' use,
Blue, brown and black mixt Sattinetts,
Green, white, yellow and red Flannels,
Lion-skin, Petersham and Kersey, for over coats,
Plaids and Camblets,
White and black satin and hair cloth Stocks, pleat-
ed and plain,
Bombazine ditto,
Gros-de-Nap, Gros-de-Zan, Italian, Levantine and
Florence Silks,
Black Sinchews and Sarsnets,
A great variety of Calicoes, uncommonly cheap,
Black, blue, brown, green, maroon, scarlet and
crimson English merino Cloths and Bomba-
zetts,
Some choice colours and quality of French meri-
nos,
Pongees and Canton Crapes,
3-4 and 6-4 black Bombazine,
Black, blue and purple Velvet,
Corded Skirts,
6-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
4 4 and 6 4 Hernani ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 thibet wool and Camel's hair ditto,
Long and Square merino ditto
Cassimere and English merino ditto
Green and white blond gauze veils,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, of all kinds,
Hosiery, of every description,
Ribbons, of every kind,
Leghorn, Dunstable, satin and straw Bonnets,
Men's and women's *CLOAKS*, some very hand-
some,
Ditto Boots and Brogans, &c.; a few trunks of
Cloathing,
Ladies' prunella, seal skin and kid Shoes and Slip-
pers, some of which are city made and very
handsome,
3-4, 4-4, 5 4 & 6 4 bleached & unbleached Sheet-
ings and Shirtings,
Burlaps, Osnaburgs and Russia Sheetings,
A few bales of *Cotton Yarn*,
Together with numerous other articles in the line.

☞ We would particularly invite the attention
of Country Merchants and the public generally, to
our present Stock, as they have all been purchas-
ed at New York Auctions and of Manufacturers,
and will be sold at the lowest New York prices for
Cash.

LEWIS & ROSS.
November 5. 57tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving in part
their *FALL SUPPLIES* of *Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and lea-ther Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all des-criptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and worsted Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the
course of the present week, and which will com-
prise a greater *variety* and a *much more general
and extensive assortment* than heretofore kept by
them.

They would invite the attention of their friends
and the public generally, to their present stock,
flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer
such inducements as will make it worthy the in-
terest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville October 21, 1833. 55tf.

☞ The Salem Reporter, Carolinian at Salisbu-
ry, and Raleigh Register, will please give the a-
bove three insertions, and send their bills to this
Office for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving in part their Fall supplies
of GROCERIES, the whole of which are ex
pected during the present week and which will
comprise in part the following articles, viz—

50 Tons Swedes and English Iron
30 Hhds. prime Sugars
50 pieces Cotton Bagging
75 kegs White Lead
100 kegs Nails
110 boxes Bar Soap
25 boxes Raisins
45 boxes Tin Plate
40 Hhds. Crockery and Glass Ware
75 kegs Dupont's Powder
280 sides Sole Leather
Skirting and Bridle Leather
Hog, Calf and Morocco Skins
1000 pair Trace Chains
65 do Scythe Blades
400 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted
150 bags Shot
2000 lbs. Bar Lead
Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Barrels Train and Lamp Oil
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Patent Medicines, &c &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles,
which will comprise as general an assortment as
can be found in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON.
P. S.—Highest Market Prices paid for
all kinds of Country Produce.
October 21, 1832. 55tf.

CHEESE.

JUST Received, 15 Casks prime *CHEESE*,
40 Boxes do. do.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 11, 1833. 58tf.

Cheap Paper,
For Sale at the Book Store.

MEMORIAL.

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The memorial of a Convention upon the subject
of Internal Improvement, in which were represent-
ed forty-eight counties of the State, respectfully
sheweth:

That, according to the appointment of their re-
spective constituents, the members of the said Con-
vention assembled in the city of Raleigh on Mon-
day, the 25th instant, and have continued their ses-
sion to the present time. That early in the session,
a committee was raised, consisting of a member
from each Congressional District of the State, to
which was referred the general subject of Internal
Improvement for the State of North Carolina,
from which, through their Chairman, Duncan Cam-
eron Esqr. the Convention received the following
report, to wit:

The Committee, to which was referred the gen-
eral subject of Internal Improvement for the State
of North Carolina, REPORT to the Convention,
as follows:

That they have duly considered the several mat-
ters referred to them, and after a full conference
and comparison of views, they trust that they have
been enabled to digest a plan, which, if not perfect
in itself, is at least the best that they can reasona-
bly hope will be carried into execution.

It is no doubt obvious to every thinking man,
that no plan could be devised entirely acceptable to
all, or, perhaps, in all its details acceptable to any
one, while it is equally apparent, that unless some-
thing is done to accommodate all or nearly all,
without an entire change in the principles of hu-
man nature, that hearty support and concurrence
from the different sections of the State so essential
to ultimate success in our undertaking, cannot be
expected.

It was necessary, therefore, that the plan devis-
ed by the Committee should be as wide and gene-
ral as the wants of the State require, and its means
are sufficient to accomplish. The State may be
considered as divided in its present condition by
five distinct sectional interests, viz: First, what are
called the Northern Counties. Secondly, the Tar
River and Neuse Counties. Thirdly, the Counties
usually trading to the towns on the Cape Fear.—
Fourthly, the extreme Western part of the State;
and fifthly, the middle Counties lying on the Ro-
anoke. To obtain the support and countenance of
these different sections, as well as to accomplish
our design of general utility, the interest of all these
sections must be consulted and attended to. The
Committee have thought it rather calculated to ex-
cite discord, and to cool the ardor of those whose
views might not be fully met, to be at this time
specific in the recommendation or rejection of any
of the plans which have been referred to their con-
sideration; every one of which may perhaps be in
itself highly worthy of public patronage; but from
their multitude, beyond the reach of the means of
the State to accomplish all, and from their peculiar-
ly local character, not well calculated for incorpo-
ration into any general system of Internal Improve-
ment. But to meet the wants in part of the people
of the Northern Counties and those lying below
Halifax upon the Roanoke, they recommend a com-
munication from Edenton by Rail Road intersecting
with the Portsmouth Rail Road to Roanoke, or by
Canal with the Dismal Swamp Canal. To accom-
modate the people on the Tar and Neuse Rivers,
they recommend the cutting a Ship Channel, to
connect the waters of Beaufort Harbor with Neuse
River. They propose further, a communication by
Rail Road, River, or Canal, or any two of them, or
all united, from some point on the Seaboard of the
State, to the Tennessee line; and another commu-
nication of the same kind from some point on the
Roanoke River, running southwardly to the South
Carolina line. These two latter works, it is believ-
ed, will fully answer the purposes of the other re-
maining portions of the State, while the whole
combined, will it is hoped, meet the wants of the
State at large, and all and every part readily fall in
with, and form a part of any internal communica-
tion which it may be hereafter thought necessary
to form between the Eastern, Western, Northern
and Southern portions of the Union. They do not
think it expedient, at this time, to indicate the
points of commencement or termination, or the
general routes of any of these works, but recom-
mend that a Board of Internal Improvements
should be raised and an Engineer or Engineers
employed, with full power and authority to plan
and conduct the works according to the general
outlines agreed upon. This general scheme, from
its very nature and magnitude, they believe to be
entirely without the range of individual enterprize
—and therefore recommend its execution *exclusive-
ly* by the means of the State, and under the direc-
tion of its officers. While the Committee are of o-
pinion that most, if not all the specific plans refer-
red to their consideration, are too peculiarly local
to form a part of the general scheme above men-
tioned, they are far from being disposed entirely to
overlook them, but as the selection of any particu-
lar scheme or schemes from among the number
submitted, as the most worthy subjects of Legisla-
tive patronage, is an invidious task, and which, fur-
thermore, they feel themselves very illy qualified
to perform, the Committee flatter themselves that
by the adoption of one or two general principles,
they will bring all those local works worthy of le-
gislative patronage within its reach; so that none
will be turned away who have claims to attention;
while none will be fostered beyond their merits. To
meet this view, they recommend, that whenever a-
ny Company shall be incorporated by the General
Assembly for any work of Internal Improvement,
such Company shall, in the prosecution of their
work, be at liberty to intersect with or cross any
other work executed, or to be executed by any other
incorporated Company or by the State; and that
whenever the Stockholders of any such Company,
shall pay or secure to be paid, three fifths of the a-
mount necessary for the completion of any such
work, the General Assembly may, in their discre-
tion subscribe the remaining two fifths, for and on
account of the State, if thereunto requested by such
Company.

The Committee have endeavored to form an esti-
mate of the amount necessary for the full accom-
plishment of the foregoing scheme, and after ma-
ture deliberation, they feel very confident that Five
Millions of Dollars will be a sufficient allowance.
This sum will not be required in greater instalments
than one million of dollars per annum—(perhaps
much less may serve.)

Whatever amount may be required, cannot be
raised otherwise at this time, than by loan. This,
the Committee is informed, may probably be obtain-
ed at a rate of 4 per centum per annum; but it is be-
lieved, that the rate can in no event exceed five, if
proper measures are adopted to provide for the re-
gular payment of the interest. The Committee does
not doubt that the Legislature will, if it should so
happen that the resources hereafter pointed out shall
be insufficient for this purpose, by a proper system of
taxation, supply the deficiency which this Conven-
tion recommends and stands pledged to sustain
them in to the extent of its weight and influence
in the community. In addition to the vast fund of
wealth held by the State, in the affections and pro-
perty of her citizens, the annexed schedule sets
forth sundry items amounting in all to the sum
of $1,067,000 actual property, belonging to the

State and now available to a great extent. Uncertain items amount to $706,000 and the Swamp lands, which the Committee recommends should be pledged, as far as they will go, to the payment of the interest, and repayment of the principal of such sums as the State may, from time to time, find it necessary to borrow for the prosecution of the scheme of internal improvement.

The sum of $1,067,000 at 4 per cent. will yield an income of $42,080 and other annual items added thereto gives a certain available income of $51,055 per annum. Part of this sum, it will be seen, consists of effects which have been heretofore set apart for the Literary Fund —But your Committee thinks that the great object for which this fund was originally set apart, will in no wise suffer by the proposed diversion. This fund has been for a number of years lying unused and would probably so remain for a number of years to come, so far as the use for which it is nominally designed is concerned: and if used immediately, it is thought that in no way could it contribute so effectually to a wide and immediate spread of really useful and substantial knowledge, as by increasing the facility of intercourse between the different sections of the State and bringing well informed persons, bearing with them the arts and sciences, with all the improvements of civilized life, to the most inaccessible mountains and sequestered vallies of the State. A part of the fund which it is proposed to set apart as a partial security to those who may become the creditors of the State, it will be also seen, consists of lands lying in the western part of the State, to which the Indian title has not yet been extinguished. It is therefore desirable that this title should be extinguished as soon as practicable, and to that end it is recommended by the Committee that in some proper way, the attention of our Representatives in Congress should be called to this subject.—It is not the province of this Committee to interfere with any matter which may have a tendency to awaken political differences, or express any opinion upon political questions. But your Committee may be allowed to say, that many are of opinion that the Bill commonly called the Land Bill, will, sooner or later, become a law of the Union, and should it do so, the State of North Carolina will be entitled to the sum mentioned in the schedule; and your Committee have therefore put it down as what may possibly constitute a part of her effects. Your Committee further recommend as the most effectual and speedy mode of carrying into execution the views and wishes of the Convention, that a memorial signed by the members of that body be respectfully submitted to the Legislature, during its present session, praying its concurrence therein, and its aid in their accomplishment.

Respectfully submitted,

D. CAMERON. Cha'n.

SCHEDULE of the effects proposed to be pledged to the creditors of the State, upon the contemplated loan:

Estimated value of Bank Stock,		$ 500,000
do. do. Roanoke Nav. Stock,		50,000
do. do. Cape Fear do.		32,500
do. do. Buncombe Turnpike do.		5,000
do. do. Loan to Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal,		33,000
do. do. Road Stock Pungo and Plymouth,		2,500
Loan to Tennessee Turnpike Comp.		2,000
do. Swannanoah do.		2,000
Cherokee Bonds,		40,000
do. Lands in Macon unsold,		100,000
do. do. title unextinguished,		300,000
		$1,067,000
Claim for Military expenditures during late war,	$ 20,000	
Proportion Western Lands,	686.000	
	$706,000	
Swamp Lands without estimate,		
Annual income, int. on above sum of 1,067,000 at 4 per cent.	$ 42,680	
Entries of Lands,	5,000	
Taxes on sales at auction,	675	
Tavern Tax,	2,700	
	$51,055	

After a full, free and animated discussion upon the question of concurrence of the Report, 44 counties voted in the affirmative to 4 in the negative; and, upon motion, one member from one of the counties in the minority was allowed to enter his dissent to the vote of his said county.

In conformity with the last clause of that Report, the Convention begs leave to lay before the Legislature and people of the country, in a condensed form, its views and wishes upon this all important subject. The Convention disclaims all idea of dictating to the Legislature in the discharge of that high trust which is committed to it under our happy and wise Constitution; but asks the reasonable privilege of respectfully appealing to the sound sense, the warm patriotism and high responsibility of your enlightened body in behalf of a people, of whom, in common with yourselves, they constitute a part. The improvements made in other States have awakened in our citizens a sense of their own necessity, and pointed to the means by which they are to be relieved. Through us they cry to your honorable body, for it is you alone who can do it, to put those means within their reach, and we confidently trust their cry will not be unheard or disregarded. We invoke the aid of the Legislature not in the ordinary way of petitioning for charters, and praying for some pitiful contribution from the coffers of the State to aid us in the accomplishment of some trivial local object; but we come boldly forward and tell you that our plan is too stupendous for individual enterprize, too general in its utility to be the peculiar concern of any one section of the State, and pray that its execution may be exclusively directed by the parental wisdom of the State government, and the means furnished from its Treasury. The first question which presents itself is, is this demand reasonable? Is it right and proper that the government of a State should undertake the accomplishment of great public works? This certainly sounds like a self-evident proposition, and it seems difficult to conceive how a negative answer should ever be thought of. But, strange as it may seem, doubts have been expressed upon the question. The tendency of human nature is to run into extremes, and in sudden and precipitate flight from one error, a man often finds himself thoughtlessly rushing into an opposite, but not less fatal one. The extravagance of trans-atlantic governments was found to be a fruitful parent of corruption, and, therefore, cheapness was early sanctified in our political history as a needful attribute of a pure one. But the evil principle complained of in those governments was not expenditures in the improvement of the country, in patronizing agriculture and fostering the arts, but those made in pensioning the minions of power, in sustaining an indolent and purse-proud aristocracy, in the *sinecure* salaries of useless officers, and in cruel and criminal waste in unnecessary warfare. The Commonwealth is a term strictly applicable to all republican States, and is strongly significant of the nature of their governments. They were not devised only that their citizens might be safe, but that they might be happy. Whatever man singly is incompetent to perform for his individual happiness, society was formed that it might be accomplished by united effort. Shall government, then, in practice, discard the only principle upon which it was based?

But that this Convention may not be misunderstood, and supposed to assail the doctrine that internal improvement within the States is not the proper province of the general government, they beg leave to suggest that this doctrine derives its support mainly from the position, that internal improvement within the limits of each particular State, if not its duty, is at least its own exclusive right. But it is contended by some that, altho' a State may of right undertake such works, yet it is inexpedient that she should do so. This the Convention respectfully thinks depends entirely upon the generality of their usefullness, their extent, and their unfitness for individual enterprise; and they conceive that the subject under consideration possesses all these attributes. It is assumed by some, but denied by the Convention, that works can be done more cheaply by companies than by the government. It is not denied than an individual can accomplish a work within his ability with more despatch, fidelity and economy than a number, because the action of one mind is more concentrated than that of a number, and a principal will always be more astute in matters affecting his own peculiar interest than any agent. But as to companies, they are subject to all the differences, divisions and distractions of opinion with a government, and in common with it must depend upon the skill and fidelity of agents; while, on the other hand, it is certain that government engaged in extensive public works can, from its superior wealth, means of information and influence, command persons of more established fame and higher attainments to manage its affairs, than any private company, however extensive; and, from its incalculably superior credit, can command resources upon better terms, and, from its illimitable wealth, is in less danger of ultimate failure in the success of its undertakings. But, after all, our application to the Legislature is to do for us what she can. She can command the resources of the government; she cannot command individuals to subscribe to stock companies. In the present state of the public mind she will be sustained in the one: she will do nothing for our relief by authorising the other.

The next question which arises is, whether the plan we propose is worthy of the patronage of the Legislature? We do not say that it is the best which could possibly have been proposed; but we do say that it is one calculated for great and general utility; that the people will receive it as commensurate to their great and imperious wants; and will sustain us in its recommendation, and you in its adoption. It has been our wish, in the spirit of republican legislation, to effect the greatest good to the greatest number; and if any portion of the State is omitted in our plan, it must be some portion that is not, in the nature of things, within the reach of direct assistance, and can therefore only be benefitted by the general prosperity. If it cannot slake its thirst where the fluid bubbles from the fountain, it can partake largely of the refreshing influence of the flowing stream. We believe that its execution will bring to the door, or place within the reach of the reasonable industry of every citizen of the State a cheap and easy intercourse with sufficient markets; and will refund to us the tribute which we have been paying to other States, by drawing to our markets the produce of some of our neighboring sisters. The Convention believes that, to the enlightened body they are addressing, it cannot be necessary to show the vast advantages which have ever redounded to a State from a proper system of internal improvement, or the necessity which now exists in North Carolina for its adoption. Her wasted fields, her deserted farms, her ruined towns, her departing sons, all reproach us with supine neglect. The immense tax which North Carolina now pays in the way of extra expense in transportation of the fruits of labor to market, and bringing back necessaries in return, are sufficient to palsy the arm of industry and weigh down the spirit of enterprize. By way of illustration, we will mention salt alone. Of this indispensible article, it is stated that the county of Iredell consumes, on an annual average, 5000 bushels. The ordinary cost of this article, in the Eastern markets, is 40 to 50 cents per bushel. It now costs, when it reaches the Iredell planter, 150 cents per bushel; making from 100 to 110 cents per bushel for transportation. It is supposed that this, by rail road, may be reduced to 25 cents. Thus shewing that, upon the article of salt alone, an annual tax, for want of convenient transportation, is levied upon one county of 3,750 dollars. Suppose, upon a moderate calculation, that there are 30 other portions of the State in a like situation; and we shew, by a simple process of arithmetic, exclusive of what is paid by other portions not mentioned, upon the same article, there is an annual drawback, upon the labor of the State, of 112,500 dollars. Carry out the principle, and the mind would be overwhelmed with astonishment in the computation. It is said that the counties on the waters of Roanoke, Neuse and Tar pay, on transports, annually, by reason of their extra difficulties, 335,000 dollars. Upon this point, the Convention thinks it unnecessary to dwell.

Admitting the necessity and propriety of the works proposed, and the expediency of the State government undertaking them exclusively, it next becomes proper to inquire, what sum is necessary for their acomplishment, and can the State command it? Five millions of dollars, it will be seen, is the maximum sum required; and this, it is proposed, should be raised by loan, in sums not exceeding one million annually. These sums are fixed upon as being extremes, because the Convention are not willing to practice any imposition upon themselves, the Legislature or the people. They must necessarily speak in round numbers, and they chose such as were rather likely to be over than under the amount; that the public mind, at the same time that it was called upon to contemplate the happy fruits of their proposed undertakings, might fully understand the difficulties to be encountered, and the price to be paid. That the correctness of the computation may be tested, the basis is furnished upon which it is made.

35 miles of rail road in the northern counties, at $8,000 per mile,		$280,000
150	ditto across the State,	1,200,000
365	ditto from East to West,	2,920,000
Ship channel from Newbern to Beaufort,		600,000
		$5,000,000

The rate of cost per mile, for the first three items, is supposed to be excessive, and is founded upon the comparison of the rate of similar works in other States, although it is believed that in this State the rate would be less than in any other; while it is further supposed that by practice, experience, and the improvements for which the present day is so remarkable, the rate of cost of rail roads per mile is in a regular course of diminution. These items, however, must at last depend upon the surveys, reports and computations of experienced Engineers. The Convention believes that, upon the whole, their computations will be found to be sufficiently liberal to cover the actual cost. They can only say, that it is their wish to be correct, and they have taken some pains that they may be so.

You will next inquire, can the money be borrowed, and upon what terms? We are informed that in the city of London, alone, fifty millions are waiting the demands of a borrower, to say nothing of the other portions of Europe and the surplus capital of our own wealthy cities. As to the rate of loan, the committee, in their report, have undertaken to say that it may probably be obtained at four per cent., and can, in no event, exceed five, if proper measures are adopted to provide for the regular payment of the interest. But can this be done?

The Convention feels certain that the Legislature can and would do so by a proper system of taxation, should any accident create the exigency —a measure in which they would not only be fully sustained, but which would be imperiously called for by that high sense of justice which has ever characterized us as a people, and forced unwilling plaudits from those by whom we are least admired—a measure to sustain which, should it become necessary, each member of this Convention doth hereby pledge his sacred honor. But it is hoped and believed that it will not be necessary. The schedule annexed to the report of the committee, shows, in addition to uncertain items and the Swamp lands, an aggregate available fund of 1,067,000 dollars, which it is advised should be set apart as a partial security to the proposed creditors of the State. This, by further reference to the report, it will be seen, in connexion with some certain annual items, will yield without infringing upon the principal, a sum more than sufficient to defray the annual interest upon the first million borrowed. That million, if judiciously expended, would probably, by the time the second million should be borrowed, yield an income which, if not sufficient of itself, would, with the surplus of the annual product of the original fund, pay the amount of interest upon such second loan, and so on, *loties quoties*, as the loan might be required. But even if a less happy result should take place, and it should be necessary to make some small encroachment upon the principal of the original fund, it would take seven years and nearly one half to exhaust the fund now on hand, in the payment of interest, by borrowing one million annually, for five years, although no actual income should be drawn from any part of the works; and, in that time, if the money was not most stupidly expended, would not the gradual increase of the value of property along the lines afford a capital for taxation sufficient to discharge the debt! That increase on the route of the New York canal, is said to be $90,000,000, and on the South Carolina rail road, a sum sufficient to defray the whole cost of its construction. So that the Convention may confidently predict that the sum proposed may be safely borrowed at the proposed intervals, without the smallest fear of its being onerously felt by any citizen.

The repayment of the loan, the Convention conceives, may be postponed to a very distant period; as it seems that money lenders, where they are satisfied with the investments, make their terms more favorable in proportion to the length of time for which the payment is deferred.

The Convention would not recommend to the Legislature to borrow a large sum of money to spend in idle and unprofitable experiments; but it may not be improper to remark, that even if the works proposed should be entirely unproductive, the introduction of five millions of capital, to be spent within the State, could not be considered as a certain loss, and would not be altogether without advantage. And this brings to our notice another reason why the proposed loan should be preferred to drawing the money from the pockets of the citizens, either in the way of present taxation or subscriptions to stock companies. There is in North Carolina a scarcity of circulating medium, and it is, we believe, a subject of complaint before your honorable body at its present session. Is it, then, the part of sound policy to make further exactions from those who are already oppressed, or, by availing itself of the present occasion for its useful and safe application, by the introduction of a large circulating medium into the State, entirely to relieve the evils complained of?

Nor will the effect be temporary. It is not like chartering a bank, which issues its notes, and thereby creates a present abundance, to be followed by a correspondent famine, when it shall call them in; but the amount under consideration is added to the permanent wealth of the State. It is funded in a perennial stock, which not only remunerates the holder by a regular payment of interest, but also by a vast increase of the value of the real property of the State, and furnishing the materials for productive labor.

The stimulating effect which is wrought upon every species of industry, by the introduction of such great quantities of circulating medium into the country, would scarcely be less than magical. The price of labor would be wonderfully increased in the vicinity of any branch of the proposed works; lands would rise rapidly in value; and then ready markets would be found for large amounts of the more important articles of produce, as well as the smallest matters, which are the peculiar objects of female care and industry. Nor would this effect be confined to the immediate vicinity. Like the successively wide and wider circles which the falling pebble causes in the agitated stream, the impulse would be communicated from neighborhood to neighborhood, until its vibrations would be felt in every corner of the State.

The deferred payment of the debt has been, by some, objected to, as an unjust imposition upon the succeeding generation. But who, it may be inquired, is to partake most largely of the benefit of the outlay? Surely the legatee to whom a rich inheritance is bequeathed, can have no just reason to complain that a mortgage is upon it for a tenth of its value. All that posterity can demand of us, and that it may well demand, is, that we should fairly improve the family inheritance; and it is not unreasonable that the inheritance itself should pay the expenses of the improvements.

The Convention are perfectly aware how much all men are creatures of habit, and that there is a startling association with infinity when they first begin to speak of millions; but there is a happy elasticity in the mind which enables it gradually to expand to the full and easy reception of the most extensive ideas. Let the people become acquainted with the vast advantages which an extensive system of internal improvement holds out to them, and the millions which it will take to produce these advantages will soon become familiar to their ears as household words. It is this capacity in the mind, together with its tendency to stretch itself to the full extent of the magnificent objects by which it is surrounded, upon which we found a strong argument in favor of our system. Its natural effect will be to set before the people the highest standards of arts, science and moral refinement, and they will instinctively elevate themselves to their enviable level.

The Convention would respectfully suggest to the Legislature that, in taking up this interesting subject, they should adopt the prudent course which both the committee and this Convention have found it necessary to pursue, and, while you adopt the general outlines of the plan, leave its details to be settled by an independent and disinterested board, to be raised by yourselves, under the light and instruction of proper engineers. The reasons for this course cannot fail to strike a body so intelligent as that which we address, and we will not weary your patience by pressing them upon you.

Gentlemen, we trust that your honorable body will act up to the crisis at which you have arrived; in fearless independence and noble liberality, meet the people half way in the generous spirit with which they approach you; seize the occasion which now presents itself to associate your names with one of the brightest eras in the history of your native State; and when, in future years, your sons shall point to the strong foundations of their country's wealth and glory, let them say, while their bosoms swell with filial pride, my father was one of that enlightened and independent Legislature, by whom they were laid. The Convention does not profess to be so far the agents of the people as to be able to act efficiently; but they may be well supposed to embody the wishes and opinions of a majority of the State, at least as great as forty-four is to twenty. With this claim to the attention of the Legislature, and pleading a cause which might well rely upon its intrinsic worth and deep importance for full investigation, this Convention, in behalf of the thousands of our citizens of the present day, of all sexes, ages and conditions, and the countless millions of unborn generations, and appealing to all the best principles and affections of your hearts, your sterling patriotism, your filial reverence, your fraternal regard, your conjugal tenderness, and, above all, your parental love, with manly confidence presents its memorial. That the God of our fathers may so direct your deliberations, as that they may be crowned with the most lasting and extensive benefits to your constituents, and the most unfading honor to yourselves, this Convention, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

DAVID L. SWAIN, *President.*

Read and signed by all the members of the Convention who voted in the affirmative.

JA. COOK, } *Secretaries.*
E. L. WINSLOW, }

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to incorporate the Richmond Manufacturing Company, with sundry amendments; which were agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Hussey presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Duplin county, praying the repeal of the act of 1831, establishing the dividing line between the counties of Duplin and Wayne; and Mr. Sherard presented a counter memorial to the foregoing from sundry citizens of Wayne county. Which memorials were referred.

Mr. Mebane announced to the Senate the death of David Latham, Esq. Senator from Martin county, and moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, communicating the event to that House, and proposing that a joint select committee be appointed to superintend and make the necessary arrangements for the burial of the deceased; and also, that, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of the Legislature will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days. Which motion was agreed to, and Mess. Mebane and Mann were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Montgomery presented a bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road Company; and Mr. Hussey, a bill to amend the act of 1821, entitled an act to amend the several inspection laws of this State, so far as it respects turpentine in the town of Wilmington; which passed their first reading.

The following bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed: The bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Carteret and Craven; and the bill to incorporate the Richmond Manufacturing Company.

The engrossed bill to alter the name of Kinston, in Lenoir county, to *Caswell*, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Monday, Dec. 9.

The bill to erect a new county, by the name of Yancey, passed its second reading ayes 33, noes 28.

AYES—Messrs. Beard, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Burns, Caldwell, Clayton, Dobson, Elliott, Foy, Gavin, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Hussey, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Klutts, McCormick, Martin of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Morrison, Murchison, Phillips, Shuford, Sitton, Stedman and Vanhook.

NOES—Messrs. Arrington, Edwards, Faison, Flowers, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Lindsey, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner of Perquimons, Skinner of Chowan, Skinner of Pasquotank, Smaw, Spaight, Stone, Vann, Walton and Wilder.

Mr. Hinton, from the committee to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the claims of this State upon the general Government for expenditures incurred for the defence of the country during the late war with Great Britain, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by a resolution, requesting the Governor to adopt such measures as, in his opinion, may be necessary to effect an early settlement of said claims. The resolution was read the first time, and, together with the report, ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Hussey presented the memorial of Lewis Herring and others, of Wayne, praying an alteration in the dividing line between the counties of Wayne and Duplin.

The bill directing the sale of the lands remaining unsold, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, was amended, read the third time and passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to erect a new county, by the name of Yancey, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Ladies' Working Society of St. James' Church in Wilmington, was amended, read the third time and passed, and sent to the other House for their concurrence in the amendment.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, from the Judiciary committee, made a report recommending the rejection of the bill vesting the right of electing county surveyor in Richmond county in the free white men thereof. The said bill was then read the second time and laid on the table.

Mr. Kerr, from the same committee, made a report against the expediency of delegating the power to elect Field officers to the commissioned officers of the several regiments and brigades; which report was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on the subject of the Silver mines, reported a bill granting Asa Delozier and Henry Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the committee on Cherokee Lands were instructed to inquire into the propriety of passing a law by which the State in all future grants of land shall reserve to herself a certain portion or interest in all mines of gold and silver.

Received from the Governor a communication, transmitting the annual Report of the Board of Internal Improvement; which, on motion of Mr. Edmonston, was sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed.

Mr. Wyche, from the Finance committee, made a detailed report upon the funds and state of the Treasury; which was ordered to be sent to the Senate, and be printed.

The bill to emancipate Thomas, a slave, was rejected on its second reading.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution in favor of the legal representatives of the late Chief Justice Henderson; which passed its first reading.

Mr. B. also reported a bill declaratory of the law in relation to the rights and duties of sheriffs and inspectors in holding elections; which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law of Larceny, as to remove the penalty of perpetual infamy from a conviction of Petit Larceny; or, if that shall be found inexpedient, to attach the same penalty to a conviction of Grand Larceny.

On motion of Mr. Peeples, the vote of yesterday, rejecting the bill to emancipate Thomas, a slave, was agreed to be re-considered.

The proposition of the Senate to appoint a joint select committee to superintend and make arrangements for the funeral of David Latham, deceased, late Senator from Martin county, and that the members of the two Houses wear the usual badge of mourning, was agreed to, and Messrs. Cloman and Smithwick were appointed the committee on behalf of this House.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Seawell presented a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Transportation Company; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Guthrie presented a bill relating to the power of Sheriffs in appointing deputies; Mr. Brringer, a bill to incorporate the Episcopal School of North Carolina; and Mr. McNeill, a bill to provide for the final settlement of executors and administrators; which were read the first time and referred.

Mr. Marsteller presented a petition from sundry citizens of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus, together with a bill to carry into effect their prayer, entitled a bill to incorporate the Waccamau and Cape Fear Canal Company; which bill was read the first time and referred.

The bill to alter and amend the judiciary system of this State, was postponed indefinitely—yeas 102, nays 23.

YEAS—Messrs. R. H. Alexander, G. H. Alexander, Allen, Barco, Barringer, Battle, Blackman, Boddie, Brandon, Brown, Burgin, Bynum, Calvert, Cansler, Carter, Cherry, Clement, Cloman, Coleman, Corpening, Courts, Cromwell, Daniel, Davidson, Dodson, Ennett, Foreman, Gillespie, Grady, Graham, Grier, Hammond, Hardee, Hardison, Hargrove, Harper, Hawkins, Henry, J. B. Jones, Wm. Jones, Wesley Jones, R. Jones, J. D. Jones, Jordan, Kennedy, King, Kitterell, Latham, Ledford, Leffers, Lilly, Locke, Long, Lyon, Malloy, Marsteller, Mixon, Moore, Monk, Mullen, Murray, McCleese, McGehee, W. McLean, G. S. McLean, Outlaw, Phelps, Pierse, Poindexter, J. W. Potts, Powell, Pugh, Rand, Raper, Register, Relfe, Riddick, Roberts, Saunderson, Seawell, Settle, Shepard, Sloan, Smallwood, S. Smith, Smithwick, Stephens, Tatham, Taylor, Thompson, Tillett, Watson, Waugh, Weaver, Welch, West, Whitehurst, Williams, Wilson, Wyche, Willie and Haughton.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Cotton, Edmonston, Fisher, Foscue, Guthrie, Guinn, J. Horton, W. Horton, Irion, Judkins, Leonard, Martin, Montgomery, McNeill, Peeples, W. Potts, J. L. Smith, Stockard, Thomas, Wadsworth, Wiseman and Zigler.

Monday Dec 9.

Mr John D. Jones presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Wilmington, praying the incorporation of a company for Banking purposes in that town, and also the rechartering of the Bank of Cape Fear; which memorial was transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition that it be referred to the committee on the currency.

Mr. Shepard, from the committee to which the subject was referred, reported a bill to establish the Merchants' Bank in Newbern, and the Merchants' and Planters' Bank in Edenton; which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wyche presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Granville county, praying the location of a Bank, or some branch thereof, in the town of Oxford. Referred.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on Banks and the Currency, reported a bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina; which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brandon, presented a bill to amend the act of 1825, concerning the town of Wadesborough; which were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Kennedy presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Washington, praying the grant of a charter for a Bank to be located in that town. Referred.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Mr McGehee presented a bill to establish a Bank to be styled the Bank of the State of North Carolina; which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the present revenue laws of the State; and likewise whether it would not be good policy, annually to publish, with the Acts of Assembly, or as an appendix thereto, the general revenue laws of the State, so that the same may always be conveniently accessible to the magistrates appointed in each county to take in the tax lists.

Mr. Battle presented a bill to amend an act, entitled an act to enact, with sundry alterations and additions, an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Petersburg Rail Road Company, passed by the Legislature of Virginia on the 10th February, 1830; which was read the first time, referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Guinn presented a resolution directing the Comptroller to have certain papers which were thrown into confusion by the conflagration of the Capitol, arranged; which was read the first time and referred.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Transportation Company, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which the subject was referred, reported a bill creating seven Judicial Circuits in this State; which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, was postponed indefinitely—yeas 79, nays 51.

The bill to emancipate Thomas, a slave, was rejected on its second reading by a vote of 66 to 62.

[The proceedings of the 11th are unimportant.]

We subjoin the names of the gentlemen who compose the Joint Select Committees on the subject of amending the Constitution and of the Currency—two of the most important subjects which will engross the attention of the Legislature:

***Joint Select Committee on Convention*—SENATE—Messrs. Beard, Mendenhall, Martin of Rockingham, Edwards, Skinner of Chowan, Jones, Mann. COMMONS—Messrs. Irvine, Barringer, Poindexter, Fisher, Outlaw, Long, Shepard.**

***Joint Select Committee on the subject of Banks and the Currency*—SENATE—Messrs. Martin of Rockingham, Montgomery, Hoke, Hall, Skinner of Chowan, Beard, Edwards.—COMMONS,—Messrs. Fisher, Seawell, Shepard, McGehee, Outlaw, Wyche, Roberts.**

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. States army, now in North Carolina.

"We were paid off the other day in Norfolk (Va.) bills, to which I did not at the time object, because I did not know how they would pass. *But I find they will not pass at all*, and a great proportion of those received by officers here have been sent back for exchange. The merchants will not take them, and of course I shall remonstrate against receiving them in future, in which case the Paymaster will have to transport specie."

This is one of the great national results of the removal of the deposites.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE NORFOLK HERALD.

The United States troops, which left Old Point a few days since, were paid in the Bank of Virginia notes; and these poor fellows had to pay *twelve and a half cents in the dollar*, at the moment of embarking to serve their country, to procure U. States Bank notes that would be of use to them when they should arrive South—this, too, from a pittance of six dollars per month

"*An Eye Witness.*"

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DONALDSON ACADEMY AND MANBOR SCHOOL.

This Institution will be opened for the reception of Scholars, on the 1st Monday in January next. The Rev. Simeon Colton, of Amherst, Massachusetts, a graduate of Amherst College, and the late Principal of Deerfield Academy, has been appointed Principal of this institution, has accepted the appointment, and is now on his way to this State. Mr. Colton has long been known to the public as an Instructor who is eminently qualified for his business. He was for several years at the head of the Monson Academy, and for three years at the head of the Deerfield Academy, both of which are institutions of high character. From the latter he has recently retired, and is now one of the principal Academies in the country, between 20 and 30 young men annually to College. Mr. Colton is highly recommended by the Professors of Amherst College, and by those in other Colleges with whom he has been acquainted with his character.

The course of study in this Academy will be thorough, and all necessary to fit young men, either for College, or for an advanced standing in it, or to give them the common or higher branches of an English Education. Such other branches may be needed will be provided for. Pupils will be received so soon as suitable arrangements can be made, to make provision for boarding students at a cheap rate, so that any may be furnishing his own bed and furniture, have a convenient room, and be under the care and inspection of the officers of the School: or, if preferred, may board in a private family, as may suit his convenience. Such facilities will be given to all who wish to enter the Manual Labor Department, as may be provided, to enable them to enjoy the advantages of their own labor. Those who do not enter the Manual Labor Department will be instructed the same as in other Academies. The Principal and Professors confine their labors entirely to the duties of instruction. The Manual Labor department will be under the superintendence of Mr. Edward W. Barge, who has been appointed for the purpose.

The location of this School is one of great delightful. It is back from the town, on a beautiful mount and yet so near as to enjoy all its advantages. A fine Spring of water is on the premises, and a beautiful and retired grove is adjacent. No location in this vicinity appeared to the Trustees to be so desirable.

In order to make their School of the highest permanent utility, it is necessary that it should be suitably endowed. For this purpose the Rev. Alexander McIver has been appointed Agent, to collect subscriptions and receive donations. We hope that he will meet with liberal encouragement in an enterprize which has for its object the *public good.*

We understand there are several gentlemen in town from Virginia, who have been delegated by the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road company—to petition the Legislature now in session for a charter to tend to this city the Petersburg rail road. Unless our members be influenced by the "Dog in the manger" principle—we see the object of our enterprising neighbors carried into effect.—*Ral. Constitution.*

During the session of our County Court last week, Mr. William Carver, Sr. of this County, made his declaration to obtain a pension, under the act of Congress of 1832. There is a circumstance connected with the case of this old man's service, which is well calculated to enlist sympathy and arouse interest in his behalf. Independent of his venerable and aged appearance, (and he is turned of 80 years,) he is, we believe, the last surviving signer of the "CUMBERLAND ASSOCIATION" formed in 1775, in which he, in connexion with most of the staunch and hardy yeomanry of this neighborhood at that early day, pledged their all in defence of those inestimable principles which, as a nation, we so fully enjoy.—*North Carolina Journal.*

Bank of the United States.—We learn from a source entitled to credit, that the President and Directors of this institution have determined not to apply for a renewal of charter during the present session of Congress, nor indeed is it at all probable that they will make any application for a renewal of charter during the present Congress is in being.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

A Noble Act.—We learn that a gentleman formerly of this city, now in Georgia, who, from his commercial embarrassments in the year 1822, compromised with the Bank of the State of Georgia for a debt due to that institution, and was released, has recently, voluntarily paid upwards of two thousand dollars to that Bank, notwithstanding he was not legally bound. Such conduct, of honor and integrity, deserves to be known to the country, and the consideration of delicacy alone, to this high minded individual prevents his name being published.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Extensive Counterfeiting.—It is stated in *Sylvester's Counterfeit Detector*, upon the authority of a letter from Natchitoches, that the whole south-western country is inundated with a new and dangerous emission of counterfeits on various branches of the Bank of the United States.' Among them are $20's on the branches at Lexington, Ky. Fayetteville, N. C.; Pittsburg, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; and 5's on those of New Orleans, La.; Charleston, S. C., and New York.

It is stated in the United States Gazette that a "run" has been made on the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah, to the sum of $350,000. That amount of specie was immediately paid, and much more remained in the vaults, against which no expedients are to be tried. This persevering fare of spite, as it is represented, will not gratify the South.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

SDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1833

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, December 7, 1833.

ring the past week, the members of the slature have been called to pay the last timonials of respect to an associate of own body, and to one of the Represent- in Congress, from South Carolina,— mer, *David Latham*, Esq., the Sena- m Martin County, the latter, *Thomas* ington, Esq., from the Georgetown . These melancholy incidents have r effect in retarding the progress of which promises however, during week, to be of great interest.

ppears that on to-morrow, the Bank ate will submit the result of their de- ree will submit the result of their de- tions. And on the same day, proba- friends of a Reform of the Constitu- through their Committee, will again r their claims for a hearing. Every ion is favorable to their success, and an only fail, I think, by want of una- among themselves. This is the only which they can split, and as to be rmed is to be forearmed, I think no rties on this score will occur.

ongratulate you on a test vote taken day, on the question of abolishing our e Court, and re-modelling our whole ary System. The bill contemplating change, was yesterday rejected in the e of Commons, by a vote of 102 to 23. cession of Mr. Gaston to the Bench, e the Court stronger, if possible, than before. No open attack can now avail gainst it.

Representative, Mr. Seawell, who borough-going, indefatigable business r, introduced a bill yesterday, to in- ate the Fayetteville Transportation ny.

present incumbents in the Treasury mptroller's Department, were yester- ected for the ensuing year.

t from a letter dated December 12.

ill was reported this morning, extend- Charter of the Cape Fear Bank to

It does away with the one per cent. ut provides that a tax not exceeding ents on every share shall be annually to the State Treasury. It is thought is blank will be filled with something 0 cents.

new County bill passed the Commons , by 4 votes.

Raleigh, Dec. 15.

SIR—A bill to create a new County by the *Yancey*, out of the counties of Burke and e has passed its last reading in the Sen- e the H. of C. its 2d reading,—ye s 67, . Until this bill was taken up ll w s har- strange to tell, in an instant as it were, ernment of the House is changed, as if by ction the atmosphere had become sur- with irreconcilable elements. But I am to have it in my power to state, that the di- tions produced was not accompanied by any r. calculated to destroy the harmony of the . In a former communication I ga ve it as ion, that the present Assembly was com- men possessing in a high degree, *that* de- of intelligence, good sense, sound discre- I doubt not, p triotism, which ren ders it ed to act upon the gr ve and highly in- stions now before the Assembly.

rd to those questions which involve an xistence of *Eastern* and *Western* inte- to be expected, under the existing state that they will, whenever agitated, pro- r less excitement. The parties have trained to act under its influence th t ular demonstr tion the *fiction* of such shall be shown, p rfect unanimity cannot ed. The most e fectual cure for the evils out of sectional je lousies, is, to present ple a full view of the picture, which will them to perceive that no judicious course of ohey can be pursued without embracing the of *a l the p rts*. The West require facili- internal transport tion. The E st require ump Lands to be dr ined, and their outlets . The West can r ise a v riety of rti- ffic which the E st c nnot, and which re. Whilst the East, in turn, r ise and with an equal v riety such as fish, ch the West w nt, and which, alto- d constitute a tr ffic reciprocally pro- I say it is absurd in the extreme to there can exist a distinct difference of ween the East and West. And may we that the day is at h n, when the interest on country will point the Legislature e of State policy in which all, with one ate to advance the gener l welf re.

ncorporate the Wilmington and Ra- Company," will be reported to the Monday next, and one to authorise the g of a Rail Road from Wilkins' Ferry ke to the Virginia line, designed to be with the Petersburg Road.

other bills for like purposes have been the Committee on Int. Imp., all of which ably be recommended to be passed into mong which is "the Cape Fear, Yadkin e Rail Road," also one for the continuance ail Road from Bl kely to Raleigh; and one Blakely to pass through Granville, Per- on westwardly. The proposition to Blakely and Raleigh Rail road comes from ties.

Bank Bills remain unacted upon as yet, but ably be taken up in the course of the com- k.

position to call a Convention to amend e constitution also remains unmatured, but- e course of the session be brought for-

Bills to divide the State into *seven* Judicial Dis- is before the House, and will probably have its ding on Monday. This Bill proposes to di- the 6th or Mountain circuit. The crowded ts of the Courts of this District, it is stated e such a division absolutely necessary.

House of Commons passed on Saturday, a ting to two individuals, citizens of Ten- three hundred acres of land, lying in Ma- unty, upon which, they alledge, is a deposit r Ore.

ounts from Washington City represent mat- to be rather squally for the comfort of all

refer the reader with much satisfac- the memorial of the Internal Im ent Convention, on our first page. ost able and interesting document. trust will have its effect upon the ture and the people of the State.

Report of the Postmaster General, remark or two upon it, we are com- d to defer till next week.

Our River.—We are happy to state, that the Cape Fear is at last high enough for the passage of Steam Boats. The John Walker came up from Wilmington some days ago, and departed again on Thursday. The Henrietta, also, which has undergone a thorough repair, and received a new engine, of greater power than the old one, was safely launched by the rising waters, and departed this morning for Wilmington.

Foreign.—Accounts from London are to the 8th Nov. There is no political news of importance, except that the young Queen of Spain, Donna Isabella, had been proclaimed at Madrid with enthusiasm. There was a little bloodshed on the occasion, but the insurgents are weak and insignificant.

Cotton was still dull, and declining. On the 4th, the sales were 2000, and on the 5th only 500 bags. Uplands are quoted at 7½ to 9d. and 10d. Two cargoes of *new cotton* had just arrived.

The Columbia, (S. C.) Telescope says—"We have had several failures among the Cotton buyers in this place, which has had a temporary effect on the market. But it is again becoming steady—the prices as will be seen by our Prices Current are reduced, but this has arisen from the state of the foreign market, which still continues depressed.

"We are glad to learn that the recent failures are not likely to be attended with any serious losses to the Banks in this place—they are still continuing liberal discounts to the merchants, which will enable them to purchase the Cotton crop as fast as it comes in."

Gen. Samuel McKean has been elected Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania. He is inveterately opposed to Mr. Van Buren, though a Jackson man.

The press of more important matter has prevented our noticing an article in the Roanoke Advocate of the 20th ultimo, under the signature of "X," complaining of injustice done to the Roanoke in the comp rison of freights made in the Report of Messrs. Henry, C mer n and Willkings, between that river and the Cape F ar. The writer takes a complimentary notice of the Report, but ch rges the Report with inaccuracy, in stating th t the freight of a b le of Cotton from Weldon and Halifax to Plymouth is $1 50, and of a barrel of flour 50 cents; and says that the freight of those articles between those places, is the sam as on the C pe Fear between Fayetteville and W lmington, being about the s me distance. We assure the writer, that it is no mist ke of the Committee; we have the report now before us, also the number of the North Carolina Journ l which first published it, and both the original report and the copy in the Journal, state the prices of tr nsport tion of Tobacco, Cotton and Flour *up and down* the Roanoke, as follows:

Hhd. Tobacco $4 48 or $7 46 per ton, rating hhd. at 12 00 lbs.

B rrel Flour 50 cts. or $5 per ton, rating barrel at 200 l s.

B le Cotton $1 00 or $6 70 per ton, rating bale at 300 l s.

And moreover we have before us, a letter of the Post M ster at Halifax to the Post M ster of Fayetteville, dated Sept. 2d, 1833, from which we quote the following—"Below you h ve a list of Freights of sundry articles *down and up* the Roanoke, hhd. Tob cco frt and toll $4 48; Flour frt. and toll 50 cents; Cotton per bale frt. and toll $1, square bales under deck $1 20, round bales under deck $1 30." So th t there is no in ccuracy in the st tement of the C m ittee. But the inaccuracy in st ting the freight of a b le of cotton up and down the Roanoke at $1 50, occurred in copying the report into this p per, from which it is probable that the Report w s copied into other p pers in the State. The Report states the *prices of transportation*, which includes the toll and freight, on both rivers, and then goes on t institute the comparison of prices. The prices are not only correctly stated in the Report according to the list furnished, but the Committee have show great liber lity, and done more than justice to the Roanoke in the comparison: for instance, they st te the price of tr nsport tion of cotton up and down Roanoke at $1 per bale, which is the very lowest price,—wher s, the list shows three prices and one as high as $1 30 per b le. "X" supposes that the comparison of the Committee was predic ted on the prices of transport tion between Weldon and Norfolk—and states that the freight and toll of a bale of Cotton between those places is $1, and the dist nce 270 miles, and would have us infer that according to the rate and distance, the transportation of Cotton is cheaper on the Roanoke than on the Cape Fear. He is mist ken—first in his f cts, and secondly in his conclusions. The v erage freight and toll of Cotton according to the foregoing list is higher than $1—we might s fely assume it at $1 15 per bale between Weldon and Norfolk; now, the freight and toll of a bale of cotton from Fayetteville to Wilmington, dist nce 133 miles was 3 cents. The comparison of prices would then stand thus:

Bale of Cotton from Weld n to Norfolk, distance 270 miles, aver ge $1 15.

Bale of Cotton from Fayetteville to Wilmington, dist nce 133 miles, aver ge 30 cents.

Difference in favor of Cape Fear 52 cents in the bale; and even if you take the lowest price, which is $1, on the Roanoke list, the difference will still be in favor of the cheapness of the Cape Fear prices.

The Deposites.—One of the grounds most relied upon by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, to justify the removal of the Deposites, is, that the charter of the U. S. Bank will expire so early as in 1836. It is most unfortunate for this argument, that the charter of one of the Banks selected by the Secretary, to take the place of the U. S. Bank, will expire on the same day, and one more than a year before. The former is the Bank of the Metropolis, in Washington City, and the latter the Union Bank of Baltimore. How many more of the selected Banks are in the same condition, is not yet known. The National Intelligencer, which mentions these facts, says it could *use up* the remaining reasons, if time permitted, quite as easily.

We have received the Report of a Committee of Directors of the U. S. Bank, being a Defence of the Institution from the charges put forth by the President of the U. S. in the paper read to the Cabinet on the 18th Sept. last. We have not yet had time to give it that careful perusal which its importance demands; but from a hurried reading, it appears to us to be as conclusive a defence, and complete a refutation of those charges, as could possibly be desired by the warmest friend of the Bank. We shall endeavor hereafter to make some extracts from it. In the mean time, to adopt the language of the New York American,

"It takes up the whole argument from the beginning, answering and refuting, one by one, the allegations in the President's paper, read to the Cabinet; and which are repeated, without any additional proofs, in the late Message, and in Mr. Taney's report.

It establishes conclusively,

First, That the origin of the hostility to the Bank, of the present dynasty, dates from an unsuccessful attempt to possess themselves, for political purposes, of its control.

Second, That the removal of the Deposites is an act of vengeance, arising from disappointment.

Third, That the removal is a breach of contract with the Bank, and consequently a violation of its rights.

Fourth, That the President of the United States, who did in fact order the removal, not only is not authorized, but is, by the clearest implication, forbidden, to interfere at all in this matter.

Fifth, The application of the Bank for a recharter, instead of being, as is alleged by the President, to embarrass him, was made at his repeated invitation.

Sixth, That the accusation against the Bank, of having increased its discounts for the purpose of extending its influence, is disproved.

Seventh, That the claim for damages on the French bill is justifiable, and in strict conformity with the inexorable practice of the Government in like circumstances towards individuals; and that, moreover, the B nk offered, but was not permitted, to collect this bill, by which course, the possibility of claiming damages would have been obviated.

Eighth, That in the postponement of the payment of the *Three per cents.* the Bank acted with the full approbation of the Government, for the general good, and not from any inability to pay on its part; and that the previous negotiation by the Bank, respecting the Three per Cents. held in Europe, actu lly resulted in an earlier and more complete extinguishment of that debt, than could otherwise have been accomplished. And,

Finally, That all the allegations respecting the exclusion of Government Directors from the leading Committees of the Board; the abuse of right in giving to Committees the privilege of purchasing or discounting Bills of Exchange, &c. and the expenditure of large sums for politic l purposes, are totally false, so far as motive is concerned; and misrepresented, so far as facts are distorted to give a colorable plea to the charges.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 5th, the President returned the Land Bill of last session, with his reasons for refusing to sign it. Some debate took place, in which Mr. Clay commented in terms of much severity on the conduct of the President in keeping back the bill. Mr. Benton replied. Mr. Clay has since introduced a simular bill to the Senate.

The contested seat from Rhode Island was referred to a Committee consisting of Mess. Poindexter, Rives, Frelinghuysen, Wright and Sprague.

On the 9th, Messrs. Webster, Preston and Southard took their seats.

Walter Lowrie was unanimously re-elected Secretary. J. Shackford was re-elected Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, and S. Haight Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. Calhoun introduced a bill to repeal the Act of last session, commonly called the Force Bill.

Removal of Deposites.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Clay moved that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on this subject, be made the special order for the 16th instant, which was agreed to. He accompanied his motion by some remarks, to which Mr. Benton replied.

Mr. Clay then offered the following resolution. His object was to di-cover who it was that had made the removal of the deposites.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate, whether a paper under date the 18th day of September, 1833, purporting to have been re d by him to the Heads of the several Dep rtments, rel ting to the deposites of the public money in the Treasury of the United States, and all ged to have been published by his authority, be genuine or n ot; and if it be genuine, th t he be also requested to c use a copy of the said paper to be l id before the Senate.

This resolution subsequently underwent considerable debate. Its adoption was resisted by the friends of the administration; but after being amended so as to make it a simple call upon the President for a copy of the document, it was passed, 25 to 18.

On the next day, the President returned the following answer:

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 12, 1833.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have attentively considered the Resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate "a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Department, dated the 18th day of September last, relative to the removal of the deposites of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the government, equally with the Senate: and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication, either verbally or in writing, made to the Heads of Departments, acting as a Cabinet Council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversation I have held with those officers on any subjects relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American People, I am willing, upon all occasions, to explain to them the grounds of my conduct; and I am willing upon all proper occasions, to give to either branch of the Legislature, any information in my possession that can be useful in the execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional right of the Senate, I shall be the last man, under any circumstances, to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall, at all times, endeavor to maintain them, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self-respect, and of the rights secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Clay commented with severity on the Message, and Mr. Grundy replied. It was then laid on the table.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Bibb severally presented Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the U. S.

Condition of the Banks.—On motion of Mr. Clay, the following resolution offered by Mr. Benton, was taken up for consideration:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate—

1. A statement of the amount of public moneys in the Bank of the United States at the end of each month for each year from the establishment of the Bank to the present time;

2. The average amount of the same for each year;

3. The average of the same for the whole time."

Mr. Clay then moved to amend the resolution by adding as follows:

"*And Resolved also*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate the names of all Banks, and where they are respectively situated, which have been selected by him, in place of the Bank of the United States, as depositories of the public money; the amount of the capital of the said Banks respectively; distinguishing between what has been actually paid in by the Stockholders, and what has not been paid; the amount of public money in each of the said Banks on the first of October, the first of November, and the first of December, 1833, distinguishing between the same standing to the credit of the United States, and those standing to the credit of any public officer, or other disbursing agent of the Government; the amount of debts due from each of the said Banks, on each of the days aforesaid, the amount of notes in circulation, and the amount of specie in their vaults, respectively; the names of the Stockholders in each of the said Banks on the first day of September and the first day of October last, distinguishing between foreigners and citizens of the United States, the mode in which transfers of the public money were made from the Bank of the United States to the said Banks respectively, whether by warrant or otherwise; if by warrant, whether they were issued in pursuance of appropriations previously made by law, and whether any such transfers were requested by the said Banks, or either of them, or made by the Treasury, to sustain the credit of the said Banks or any of them; and a copy of all correspondence between the Department of the Treasury and the said Banks, or either of them, relating to the said transfers, or any of them; at what periods the several charters, so designated as depositories of the public money, expire; copies of the said charters; and whether the Secretary of the Treasury has been able to obtain, at all the parts of the United States at which Banks are established, the consent of Banks to receive, as deposites, the public money, upon such conditions as he approves; and, if not, at what parts has he been unable to obtain such consent."

This resolution, after some slight amendment, was agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Hatch was elected Chaplain to the Senate.

After considerable debate, the Senate resolved, that the appointment of Standing Committees should be made by ballot, and not by the President *pro tem.* The Jackson members, to the number of 18, voted against the resolution; and the Clay men and Nullifiers, 22 in number, voted for it.

In the House of Representatives, on the 5th, the Kentucky contested election was referred to the Committee of Elections.

On the 9th, the Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker, for a list of which we have not room this week. The Rev. Mr. Stockton was elected Chaplain.

Some debate occurred upon a motion to give the Speaker the privilege of voting on all questions.

On Tuesday last, no business was done in the House, in consequence of the annunciation of the death of Mr. Singleton of S. C. The usual resolutions of respect were adopted.

On Wednesday, the various parts of the President's Message were referred to the appropriate Committees, except that part relating to the U. S. Bank, which subject was under debate at the last accounts—Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Binney contending that it ought to be referred to a committee of the whole, and Mr. Polk and Mr. Cambreleng contending for its going to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Large Potato.—We have been presented with a sweet Potato from the farm of Henry B. Howard, Esq., of Brunswick County, which originally measured *two feet two inches* in length, and now measures two feet, a small part of one of the ends having been broken off. It weighed, on Friday last, after having been out of the ground two weeks, *six and a half pounds*. There must be good cultivation bestowed upon good soil, to produce such a root as this.

The Painsville (Ohio) Telegraph of the 22d says, that in the vicinity of that place, the snow had fallen to the depth of two feet.

State Bank.—Agreeably to a notice in our last, the Wilmington Branch of the State Bank, in this town, is closed, and an agency appointed to settle the concern. William E. Blaney, late Cashier, is the agent appointed.—*Wilmington Press.*

We do not flatter ourselves so far as to suppose it altogether evidence of the increasing popularity of the National Intelligencer, but in part at least of the growing interest taken by the People in the affairs of the Government, that the accession of names to our Subscription List within the last week has been of unprecedented extent, say, for the Daily paper 129; for the thrice-a-week paper 253—in all 382 new subscribers. Within the corresponding week of last year, (which exceeded any preceding year since the war) the number was 152; making a difference in favor of the National Intelligencer between the two years of 230!

Nat. Intell.

Resignation of Dr. Cooper.—This gentleman has tendered to the Trustees, his resignation as President of the South Carolina College. He will be retained as lecturer on Chemistry, and we have been informed that he intends opening a law school.

Columbia Telescope.

A Dense Population.—A man complained yesterday at the Police Office of having been robbed at a house in the rear of 130 Duane street; and Mr. Huntingdon, a police officer, was sent down to the house to inquire into the matter. The woman who opened the door denied all knowledge of the affair, on the part of herself and family, but said that there was another family in the house, who were perhaps the delinquents he was in search of. The representative of the second family then presented himself and made a like asseveration of innocence, but referred the officer to a third family who resided in the house. A person on the part of the third threw the *onus* on a fourth; the fourth on a fifth; the fifth on a sixth; and so on, until it turned out that there were *twenty-four* families; consisting on an average of six persons each, making in all 144 persons, living in the same house, which is not more than twenty-five feet front, and two stories high. They are all people of color.

Journal of Com.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. BUXTON, Dr. THOMAS N. CAMERON to Miss ISABELLA WILLKINGS, daughter of Marshall R. Willkings, Esq., all of this place.

In Bladen County, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. P. TAYLOR, of this town, to Miss SARAH HOLLAND, of that County.

DIED,

In Athens, Tenn., lately, Mrs. MARY ANN NORMENT, wife of the Rev. John H. Norment.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 9th and 10th inst., the Henrietta Steam Boat Company's boats Clarendon, Only Son, and Messenger, with Sugar, Iron, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., for O. P. Stark, J. Fuller, W. O Jeffreys, T. Sandford & Co., C. T. Haigh, J. Huske & Son, C. T. Baughan, L. R. Bradley, Nott & Starr, J. H. Myrover & Co., L. Brown, C. P. Mallett, Willkings & Co., John M. Dobbin, Jeremiah Kyle, Arch'd Campbell, W. Whitehead, J. Martine, and G. Hurlbutt, of this place; and R. D. Golding, J. S. Young, J. L. Bitting, J. Smith, J. P. Smith, T. Sturdivant & Co., B. Clements, and J. Clements, of the interior.

Also, on the 12th, flat James Seawell, from the Steamer J. Walker, at Elizabeth, with Dry Goods, Sugar, Iron, &c., for O. P. Stark, G. McNeill, J. M. Dobbin, Jos. Baker, Cochran, McNab & Co., Yarbrough & Ray, H. Horn, A. Graham, J. Fuller, J. C. Latta, Willkings & Co., J. McArn, William Locke, Jas. Baker, C. T. Haigh, G. W. Ragland & Co., R. Maynard & Co., and Dr. B. Robinson of this place; and Mebane, McIver & Co., T. & J. Young, S. Hargrave, Womack & Goodwin, J. M. & J. Allen, D. C. Lilly, J. Murphey, Hunt & Simmons, W. Albright, McAdoe & Scott, Cochran & Munroe, A. Munroe, R. C. Pearson, Prince & Garrett, A. Lindsay, D. Lindsay, J. C. Smith, J. and Clemmons & Co., of the interior.

Also, on the same day, flat Duncan Thompson, from Steamer John Walker at Elizabeth, with Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, &c., for L. Brown, J. Mahony, J. M. Dobbin, J. M. Stedman, George C. McNeill, Jos. Baker, A. McIver, W. S. Latta, C. Stuart, H. Horn, W. Whitehead, Jones Fuller, J. W. Sandford, Yarbrough & Ray, Cochran, McNabb & Co., Willkings & Co., and C. T. Haigh of this place; Cowan & Jenkins, D. H. Cress, M. Brown, T. L. Cowan, Womack & Goodwin, J. H. Gardner, Murphey & Moss, Prince & Garrett, J. C. McLaurin, Williams & Haywood, D. C. Lilly, Hunt & Simmons, and A. Lindsay, of the interior.

Also, on the 13th, E. Blake's boat, with Goods for E. Blake, A. Campbell, J. Mahony, I. Blake, Jr., John Munn, G. C. McNeill, W. S. Latta, J. McLeran, Jr., D. Shaw, O. P. Stark, P. Pearce, and G. W. McDonald, of this place; and Murphey & Moss, J. Clements, Brower & Troy, S. & Lambert, A. Brower, Jas. Waddill, Allen & Richardson, M. Brown, D. H. Cress, J. Brannock, John Murphey, J. Beard, Jr., S. Cotton, and John C. McLaurin, of the interior.

Also, on the 10th, Tillinghast's Boat, with Goods for Jones Fuller, Tho's. Sandford & Co., Henry Horn W. J. Anderson, E. Fuller, and Yarbrough & Ray

DEPARTED, on the 12th inst., boat Clarendon, with Cotton, Flour and Seed, for W. Whitehead, C. T. Haigh, L. Brown, J. Huske & Son and W. Waddill.

Also, on the 13th, boat Messenger, with Seed and Cotton for C. T. Haigh, and W. Whitehead.

Also, on the 11th, J. Waddill, J's's boat Lady of the Lake, with Cotton, for O. P. Stark, Charles T. Haigh, W. O. Jeffreys, Jones Fuller, and owner.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to December 11.

Brigs, Arlitta from Marseilles, Mentos from Boston, Martha Ann from do., Patriot from Gaudaloupe, Sun from do., Alcetus from Portland, Adams from New York, Parsons from Porto Rico.—Schooners, Lagrange from Boston, Only Daughter from do., Ann Smith from New York, Susan Merry from do.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 10½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 9½ a 9¾. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 70. Flour, 5 25, 5 75 a $6 25 Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 36 a 40. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 10 a 12; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 55. Tobacco, (leaf) 3¾ a 4¼ a 5. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 22 a 25 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

DONALDSON ACADEMY
AND
Manual Labor School.

THE Board of Trustees intend making an appointment of STEWARD to this Institution on the 27th inst. Persons who may wish the situation, will please to make it known before that time.

Families who may be willing to receive Students on board, will also please to let it be known to the Subscriber, or to either of the Trustees.

GEO McNEILL. *Sec'y.*

Dec'r. 16, 1833. 63-tt.

Office Bank U. States,

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 16, 1833.

THIS Office will be closed on Wednesday the 25th inst. it being Christmas day. All notes due on that day must be paid on Tuesday the 24th inst. and notes for discount, must be lodged in Bank on Monday the 23d inst.

J. W. SANDFORD. *Cashier.*

Coffee.

40 Bags prime COFFEE, just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 17. 63*tf.*

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM my lot, on Friday the 13th inst. a

BAY HORSE,

Three years old, well grown and in good order.—The said Horse is a blood bay, black mane and tail, no white hair except a very small spot on the forehead.

A liberal reward will be given for the delivery, or information so that I get him.

W. WADDILL, Jr.

Dec. 16, 1833. §63-tf.§

A CARD.

JOSEPH HOSTLER tenders his sincere thanks to the Citizens of Fayetteville, for their kindness in seconding his application to the General Assembly for his emancipation. He will endeavor always to merit their good opinion, by an upright life.

To his old Customers he would remark, that his razors will not "cut less scientifically" because guided by the hand of a *free man*. He solicits a continuance of their favor.

December 17, 1833.

NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th 1833. §63-*tf* §

HENRY'S COMMENTARY—Cheap.

THE Subscriber has received the new Edition of this popular work, at $12 50, and of the old Edition in 6 vols. at $14, being a great reduction of price.

ALSO, The Religious Souvenir, for 1834. Life of Oliver Cromwell; History of Nubia and Abyssinia; Bible Companion; Manly Piety; Decision of Character; Elmer Castle, a Catholic Story; Gurney's Evidences of Christianity; Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible; Bible and Prayer, bound together, &c &c.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term 1833, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of MARY BARGE, deceased, requests all those who are indebted to the Estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and all those having claims, will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

A. TAYLOR, *Ex'r.*

Further Notice.

ON THURSDAY THE 2d DAY OF JANUARY 1834, will be hired at the Market House, for the term of one year, all the

Negroes

Belonging to the Estate. Terms made known at the time of hiring.

A. TAYLOR, *Ex'r.*

December 16, 1833. 63-t1J.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D & C. L are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R MAYNARD & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

LAND FOR SALE
AT AUCTION!

ON Wednesday, the first day of January, 1834, the Subscriber will positively sell the life estate of Mrs. *Sarah McPherson*, in two tracts of Land lying in the County of Cumberland, one containing 305 acres, situated on the North side of Big Rockfish, twelve miles from Fayetteville, on the Camden Road, being the former residence of John McPherson, dec'd, and having on it a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses, a Mill which will require but little repair to put it in operation. Between 40 and 50 acres of the Land is under cultivation. It would be a good stand for a person desirous of keeping a Public House; and being near the creek, is valuable for its timber.

The other tract contains about 106 acres, lying 4 miles west of Fayetteville, on the Chicken Road, and adjoining the Lands of Colin McPherson, Alexander McPherson, and Daniel Baker, Esq. It is remarkably well timbered. The terms will be cash, or good negotiable paper.

DANIEL BAKER,
Attorney for Sarah McPherson.

December 17 63-ts.

Notice.

THE Subscriber had given a Note payable to Winaford Scott, for Fifty Dollars, dated in the year 1818, payable six months after date, which Note has been paid and taken up by the Subscriber but not cancelled, and while in his possession was, (as he believes,) purloined from him; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as it has been paid

ABRAHAM SCOTT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1833. 63-1wp.

New Goods.

WE have received our Fall supply, which embraces a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Rorum and wool HATS,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Shoes,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Nails,
Iron and Steel,
Cotton Yarn,
Drugs and Paints,
Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

Which we offer at wholesale and retail, at a small advance for cash, country produce or approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, November 18, 1833. 59-6w

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles,* at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of LAND,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase.

WM. THOS. ENGLAND.

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortf.

Turks Island Salt.

1500 Bushels Turks Island SALT, in store, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

Wanted,

A FIRST rate *SAWYER,* and a good *OVERSEER,* coming with good recommendations, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given, by applying immediately to

M. McGARY.

November 19. 59tf

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Beliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. [58-tf]

J. CAMPBELL

has for sale, a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver

Watches,

of various descriptions and qualities; fine and common fashionable

JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SILVER

Spectacles, Pencils & Thimbles,

SILVER, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,

Military Equipments,

Mathematical and Musical INSTRUMENTS,

Together with a great variety of fancy and household ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at the lowest prices.

☞ Clock and Watch Repairing and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to, at his old Stand, north side of Hay street, a few doors west of Market Square.

Fayetteville, October 29, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the new block of buildings lately erected by Mr. Joseph Arey, a few doors South West of the Market House, on Gillespie street, and has just opened a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter

Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue and brown Circassians,
Blue, black and green cloths,
Steel mixt and striped Satinetts,
London, Duffle and Point Blankets,
8 and 9 quarter Rose and Mackinaw do.
Russia Sheeting, red Padding, Canvass,
Buckram, Vestings, Swansdown,
Valencia and Merseilles ready made Vests,
White green and red Flannels,
Printed Muslins, Cambrics, Diapers,
Super light fancy Prints; dark ditto,
Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Bobinet Laces, Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Black and blue Gros de-Naps,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Down Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bleached ditto ditto,
Domestic Plaids and bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and red Cambrics,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots,
Fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' seal Caps,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,
Crockery and glass Ware.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CONSISTING OF

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops, Boxes and Brushes,
Trace and halter Chains,
Scythe and grass Blades,
Drawing Knives; Nails 4d to 20d.
Collins' and Walcott's Axes,
Hoes, Hammers and Curry Combs,
Long and short handled Pans,
Augers, Hinges and Screws,
Rim and plate Locks; pad ditto,
Elegant white metal and steel mounted shot Guns,

Groceries, consisting of

Brown, loaf and lump Sugar,
Porto Rico and green Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Spice, Pepper and Ginger
Yellow bar Soap
Saltpetre and Alum
Powder, Shot and Lead; Scotch Snuff,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JAS. MAHONEY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1833. 56-13t

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico,
40 do Cuba, } COFFEE.
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico,
45 do Cuba, } MOLASSES.
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and old or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832. 99-tf.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do. do. do. do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market,
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞ Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains,* will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

G. J. STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞ DRY GOODS —Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞ DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞ HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffe Mills: *Also,* Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞ CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞ SHOES AND BOOTS. —A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. &c. *Also,* Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞ HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞ FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞ CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞ GROCERIES.—Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

G. J. STREETY.

September 9, 1833. 49*tf.*

LUMBER.

50,000 Feet of Lumber

FOR SALE

THE Subscriber has made such alterations in his Mills as will enable him to saw bills of Lumber to any extent, and kind, from 20 to 36 feet in length.

M. McGARY.

Sept: 10, 1833. 49-tf.

THE

'Token,' 'Pearl,' & 'Offering.'

THE above beautiful Annuals, for 1834, just received, together with, Letters to an Anxious Inquirer; Mother at Home; Sacra Privata; Saint's Rest; Chalmers' Works; Jay's Prayers; Goldsmith's Works; Burns's Works; Plutarch's Lives; Millwright's Guide; Thinks I to myself; Cumming's 1st Lessons; Emerson's Arithmetic; Adams's do; Perryan Pens; Pink and yellow Letter Paper, &c. &c.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

November 18, 1833.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞ Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto.
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

REMOVAL.

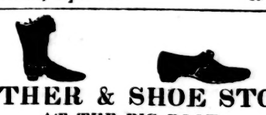
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—They offer for Sale—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 doors East of Market Square, Person st.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work,* of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,

Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively,* my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L HAWLEY.

☞ N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. W. L. H. 49tf.

A Cook Wanted.

A WOMAN, accustomed to Cooking, &c., for a small family, for whom cash will be paid, or a smart Boy exchanged. Apply at this office.

November 18, 1833. 59-tf.

Just received from New York,

And for Sale at E. J. Hale's Book Store,

(THE ONLY AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE,)

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation,* strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at wholesale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage.

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞ N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.

September 3, 1833. 48tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 30 or 40 likely Young Negroes, for whom the highest Cash prices will be paid.

NEILL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 6—44*tf*

☞ NOTICE,

To Boat Skippers and others whom it may concern.

THE Eastern Channel at Spring Hill, has been closed by a Jettee and other obstructions, with a view to filling it up, and the Western Channel has been cleaned out, and it is now made the Boat Channel. After passing the Gully Mouth at Campbellton, the Boat Channel runs near the Western Bank until it passes Spring Hill; in passing Spring Hill Shoal, Boats should run within a few feet of the Western Bank of the river

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent,*
C. F. Nav. Company.

October 28, 1833. 56tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mix'd and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,
Successors to H. Campbell, Jr.

October 15. 54tf.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28. 8f

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles:

Peppermint Lozenges,
Mint stick Candy,
Lemon ditto,
Sugar ditto,
Bunch ditto,
Lump ditto,
Barley ditto,
Red ditto,
Toys, assorted,
Cornetto,
Mint Drops,
Rose do
Ginger do
Lemon do
Sugar Almonds,
Large Plumbs,
Small do
Hoar-hound Cake,
Cream bread Candy,
Cinnamon Candy,
Red Nonpareils,
Yellow do
Green do
Blue do
White do
Assorted Plums,
White rock Candy,
Hoar-hound do
Prunes and Raisins,
Currants,
Cordials, assorted,
Rose rock Candy,
Yellow do
Burnt Almonds,
Carraways,
Cinnamon Seeds,
Secrets do
&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine,
Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and will supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE of the principal streets, a few from the Market House. It has been fitted up suitably for a genteel family, yard, is a well of water as good as any in the county of Fayetteville, in rear of the house, excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN

July 30, 1833.

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d just received and for sale by

March 13.

Female Boarding School.

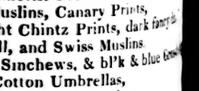
THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies under the Superintendence of Mr. ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, and under the direction of the Subscribers.

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental and *Female Education,* particularly *Music* and *Drawing,* will be given by the same experienced and qualified Teachers who have formerly been employed in that Department.

The Session will commence on the 1st January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTON.

October 15

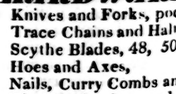


LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The house is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. Parlors are large, well furnished, and designed for private families. The Stables, spacious, shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to merit a continuance of the same. Cold and warm baths attached to the Hotel, and *always in readiness.*



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats can be secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Ermenetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Levantines,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleached do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Roundabouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & Queensware,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish
Copal and coach do
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans,

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Kip Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C LAY.

Person street, 6th door East of Market. 29tf

April 18, 1833.